

League To Be Created in Paris Friday; Wilson to Call Meeting

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Formal creation of the league of nations, which will be one of the immediate consequences of the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles, will take place in Paris at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of Friday, January 16, the Supreme Council decided to-day.

Ambassador Wallace called this decision of the council to President Wilson, so the President might issue the formal notice of the meeting of the council of the league, to be held on the date named.

The first meeting of the council will be called to order and presided over by Leon Bourgeois, the representative of France in the council. He will deliver a brief address. Earl Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, who will represent Great Britain, also will speak.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Although President Wilson will call the first meeting of the league of nations, the United States will not be represented because this country has not ratified the treaty. The treaty provides that the first meeting of the league shall be called by "the President of the United States."

our ardor for labor and production we hope to meet every emergency.

"The recovery of our economic prosperity is as much to the interest of the Entente as it is to us on account of the great economic difficulties that threaten all Europe. It is obvious, speaking chiefly of France, that her economic prosperity depends upon the economic recovery of Germany."

Baron von Lersner said he had had several very satisfactory conferences with Lou's Louchet, French Minister of Reconstruction, regarding the resumption of trade relations between Germany and France, and added that he hoped the European nations working together would solve the great economic problems. The most thorny remaining problem appeared to von Lersner to be the question of the extradition of a considerable number of German officers, officials and soldiers to be tried abroad for crimes alleged to have been committed during the war.

Hopes Allies May Relent

"I do not want to give up all hope," continued Baron von Lersner. "The Entente Allies the conviction will finally prevail that by availing themselves strictly of rights conceded in the treaty for the extradition of those accused of crimes, they will not only secure the extradition of those guilty of crimes, but also secure the extradition of those guilty of crimes."

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Rhenish territories, Upper Silesia, Posen and Schleswig. Boundary commissions, which are to fix upon the spot the new boundaries of Germany with Belgium, the Saar Basin, Poland and Czechoslovakia, are to be appointed within fifteen days.

A speedy development following the action of to-day is expected to be the presentation to Germany of the list of war criminals to be demanded by the Allies for trial under the treaty. It has been reported recently that this list has been considerably cut down from the original proposal of 1,200 names. It will still name the former German Crown Prince and Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, however, as reported, while the treaty itself assigns former Emperor William "for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties" and provides for a special tribunal to try him after his surrender has been asked from the government of Holland.

Convert Wilson, Advice of Lodge

Direct Suggestions to the President, He Tells His Ratification Friends

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Lodge in a personal letter, made public to-day by the Massachusetts joint committee for a league of free nations, advises those who are anxious for prompt action on the treaty to direct some of these suggestions to the President. The letter from Senator Lodge says:

"The incessant demand that is made in certain quarters for further concessions by the Senate is not helpful to the cause of the treaty because the President has not only failed at every point to consult the Senate in any way, but he still stands immovable in his demand that we ratify the league of nations without any change of Article XI, which the Senate has refused to do."

"It seems to me it would be well for those who are anxious for immediate action to direct some of their suggestions to the President, and his following, whom he called upon to reject the reservations which are offered and which I believe to be absolutely sound in principle."

The long interval between the assembling of the peace conference at Versailles, on January 18, 1919, and the signing of the peace treaty was occupied with almost daily conferences on its provisions between the representatives of the nations which had been at war with Germany or had broken relations with her, the principal parts being taken by delegates of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States. The first important work completed was the drawing up of the covenant of the league of nations, which was finished on February 14, 1919. The German representatives were invited to Versailles during April, after the draft of the terms of peace had been completed. They received the treaty on May 7.

The treaty not only defines the terms of peace with Germany, but contains the league of nations covenant and the provisions for the international labor organization. The document comprises fifteen parts, with numerous annexes. The treaty will enter into force for each power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

In October last a unique number of powers had ratified the treaty to comply with the requirements for its effectiveness. Because of the sinking of the German merchant ships by their officers and crews at Scapa Flow, however, and the failure of the Germans to live up to some of the armistice terms, the Allies on November 11 demanded that before the treaty was put into effect Germany should sign a protocol providing for reparation for the destruction of the warships and guaranteeing the carrying out of the armistice terms.

Since that time the question of the protocol and particularly the reparation provisions in it have been under negotiation between the Allied Supreme Council and the German government. It was only within the past fortnight that the situation began to clear an adjustment of the tonnage demands upon Germany being reached.

With the taking effect of the treaty a number of commissions created by the execution of the treaty by the League of Nations will begin to function and preparations will be hastened for the signing of the treaty in the areas where the population is to have the opportunity of determining whether their territories shall separate from Germany and take on another allegiance.

Watch Over Payments

Of the commissions now beginning their work, probably the most important is the Reparations Commission, which will do a great amount of the work incident to the execution of the treaty its special duty being to regulate Germany's payment of indemnification during the next thirty years.

Important also will be the commission dealing with the Saar Valley, agreements and conventions had been prepared between the various nations here represented. They cover every item of international interest from the specific treaties of peace to questions such as the control of the arm; and liquor traffic, and aerial navigation.

Value of League Rests Upon People, Says Cecil

LONDON, Jan. 10 (By The Associated Press).—Whether the league of nations is to be the real thing or an imposture depends upon the attitude of the people, and not least the British people, is the opinion of Lord Robert Cecil, who, as chairman of the executive committee of the League of Nations Union, issued a statement to-day, reading, in part:

"All depends upon the attitude of the people, and not least, of the British people. Are they going to show themselves worthy of this great opportunity? If they are, there is no time to be lost, for there is much to be done. Schemes for the limitation of armaments must be worked out in terms of the mandates must be settled and mandatories appointed. An international court of justice must be established."

"Beyond these and other duties directly imposed upon the league by the covenant and treaty there are many circumstances which, in the words of Article XI, threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

"It will be the duty of the League of Nations Union to formulate a policy of these matters and to urge it upon the government. But it would be premature to-day to lay down that policy in detail."

Lodge's Reservations

"Reck With Distrust."

Marburg Tells N. Y. U.

States Minister to Belgium, spoke last night at the New York University of the faculty of New York University on the peace treaty. The former minister attacked the League of Nations and declared that the league of nations was a "new internationalism." A resolution calling for the early ratification of the treaty was adopted.

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Both Parties Rush Treaty Compromise

Continued from page 1

mittee to work out a compromise while there is a chance that the present negotiations might be successful.

As an example of the progress, a close friend of Bryan and host at the recent Bryan dinner here at which twenty-two Democratic Senators were given an intimation that Bryan would advocate the acceptance by the Democrats of the best compromise they could secure from the Republicans in order to get the treaty ratified, was busy among the Democratic Senators to-day in this interest of a compromise.

Former Governor Folk talked with a dozen Democrats of all shades of opinion on the question of reservations and reported that he found a general disposition to make terms with the Republicans.

Minor conferences between individual Senators were held all during the day. Among these was a talk between Senators Kellogg, Republican and Hitchcock, Administration leader. Senator Kellogg went to Senator Hitchcock at the request of Senator Lodge, it was said, to discuss the progress of the compromise negotiations. Senator Hitchcock sent back word that the Senate must get together on an agreement. Many Administration Senators, however, said they do not believe a compromise can be arranged.

"The Democrats are showing lots of 'crank' room course," said one leading Democratic follower. "But they are having a hard time of it trying to follow Bryan and not leave Wilson."

Handsomeness two and three-piece dressy effects in velour, duvetyne and velvet, combined with seal, squirrel, beaver, mole, caracul and other fashionable furs.

Street and Semi-Dress Suits

Formerly to \$300—\$75 to \$145

Plain tailored and fur-trimmed effects in smart materials and attractive shades.

Dinner and Evening Gowns

Formerly to \$295—\$75—\$95—\$125

Elaborate effects in tulle, lace, satin, velvet, brocade, beaded net and stunning sequined styles, suitable for dinner or evening wear.

Smart Day Dresses

Formerly to \$195—\$65—\$95

Street and afternoon styles in tricotine, satin and velvet.

Fur-Trim'd Evening Wraps

Formerly to \$450—\$185—\$245

Of chiffon velvet, satin metal brocades combined with velvet trimmed in mole, squirrel, fox, kolinsky and other fashionable furs.

Tailored Blouses—\$8

Formerly to \$25—Remaining suit styles in dark shades of Georgette.

Smart Mid-Season Hats—\$10 to \$25

Furs of Elegance

especially featuring Coats and Wraps of choicest quality pelts, fashioned in a variety of smart effects, at the following greatly reduced prices:

\$25,000 RUSSIAN SABLE WRAP.....\$15,000

\$18,000 CHINCHILLA CAPE.....\$8,000

\$6,500 DARK NATURAL MINK WRAP \$3,500

\$3,500 BROADTAIL DAY COAT.....\$1,500

(Large Kolinsky collar and trimming.)

\$2,500 NATURAL MINK COAT.....\$1,500

\$1,950 BABY CARACUL WRAP.....\$1,450

\$1,950 CHOICE ALASKA SEAL WRAP \$1,100

\$1,500 KOLINSKY SQUIRREL WRAP.....\$975

\$975 BABY CARACUL WRAP COAT.....\$675

\$1,500 NATURAL MINK COAT.....\$975

(10 in. length.)

\$1,150 HUDSON SEAL WRAP.....\$735

(Australian Opuscula collar and cuffs.)

\$1,500 HUDSON SEAL WRAP.....\$1,000

\$1,150 HUDSON SEAL WRAP.....\$830

\$1,050 HUDSON SEAL COAT.....\$775

(Large skin collar.)

\$1,450 HUDSON SEAL COAT.....\$835

(Highest quality skins.)

\$1,250 HUDSON SEAL WRAP.....\$795

(Kolinsky squirrel trimming.)

\$950 HUDSON SEAL WRAP.....\$750

(10 in. length.)

\$750 HUDSON SEAL WRAP.....\$500

(10 in. length.)

\$2,000 HANE SOME MOLE COAT.....\$1,100

(Soft collar and facings of stone marten.)

\$895 SMART MOLE WRAP.....\$595

(10 in. length.)

\$950 MOLE COAT.....\$595

(Large Fox collar.)

\$1,250 HUDSON SEAL WRAP.....\$750

(Large collar and cuffs of Kolinsky squirrel.)

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

A CORRECTION

In Our Rotogravure Advertisement of To-day—January 11th.

(Section Six)

Misses Organdie Frocks

Through error the description and prices have been transposed.

No. 2 should read as No. 4 and correct price is \$38.00.

No. 4 should read as No. 2 and correct price is \$58.00.

42 Separate Treaties

Incorporated in Pact

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—An idea of the mass and variety work of the Paris peace conference was shown in a list received here to-day, showing that forty-two separate treaties,

FRANKLIN SIMON BOYS' SHOPS
FIFTH FLOOR

Clearance Sale—Monday

of those wonderful

WEARMOOR

Overcoats for Boys

3 to 10 years